THE EMMET CELEBRATION.

A Patriotic Entertainment by and for

Irishmen-Senator Riddleberger and

attested last evening by the throng that flocked to the Masoule Temple to attend the grand complimentary entertal most

given by the Clan-na-Gael Association in

memory of that event. Long before the

given by the Clan-na-Gael Association in memory of that event. Long before the time set for assembling, the hall was crowded. A portion of the hall was reserved for the Emmet Guards.

Mr. M. T. Burns, who had general charge of the programme to be rendered during the evening, introduced Col. J. D. Brady, of Virginia, who acted as chairman. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Emmet, said he believed the frish cause to be advancing, and that in due time the Irish republic would be a fact. He read a long list of opinions of senators and representatives on the Irish question approving the cause of Erin against its oppressor. A long programme of recitations and musts was then gone through with, all bearing eulogistically upon the patriot in whose memory the evening was dedicated, after which the trial scene in which Emmet was condemned to death was given in tableau. Pleasing features of the programme were the tableaus by the Misses Cunningham, representing "England Threatening Ireland," "America Sympathizing With Ireland," and "America Sympathizing With Ireland," and "America and Ireland Subduing England." The last mentioned caused considerable speculation as to how the event, so long looked forward to, should be accomplished, but when the curtains of the stage parted there was revealed a kneeling figure, with dishevelet half hiding the face, which representative was attired in green and America's in the stars and stripes, exchanging significant giances of triumph at downcast England.

It was 11 o'clock when the enairman introduced Dr. W. H. Cole, of Battimore, the

The interest taken in the footh and eary of the birth of Robert Emmet was well

Others Speak.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BRILLIANT SPRECH PLEASES THE PARNELLITES.

The Queen to Give Up Her Retirement -The Orleans Princes Not to Be Ex-pelled-A Royal Wedding in Spain-The Liquor Question Agitating Ger-

LONDON, March 4. -- Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons, speaking on Mr. Holmes' motion, chaffingly declined to fall into the trap set for him. He said that he was not such a simpleton as to yield to the artful allurements of his opponents. He had already stated that the government was cousidering the question of social order in Ireland, the land question, and the greated, the land question, and the question of the future government of Ireland. These subjects were faestricably associatee. The government was really entitled to three mouths' time for the preparation of Irish measures. Mr. Gladstone-characterized Mr. Holmes's attack as one of the feeblest ever made upon the executive branch of the government. The introduction of the motion was really tantamount to justifying exercion, to which troduction of the motion was really tantamount to justifying coercion, to which the government would be no party. If the late government had proposed coercion, the mere proposal would have been followed by disastrons consequences. Referring to sneering allusions of Mr. Davitt's and the league's denunciation of outrages, Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to hear that Mr. Davitt was preaching order and delighted that the league was mending its manners.

Mr. Holmes's motion was withdrawn.
The Parenlities admit that Mr. Glad stone's speech was a very brilliant one, and

The Parnellites admit that Mr. Glad stone's speech was a very brilliant one, and they express themselves as highly satisfied with it. In an interview to-day Mr. Healy (nationalist) said it was evident that Mr. Gladstone was determined to fulfill his pledges on the lines of his Midlothian manifesto, even if he should be compelled to throw overboard Mr. Chamberlain and other members of the cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's speech contained no definite indication of his modus operandi, but the Parnellites would be perfectly satisfied with the result of the division to-night.

FRENCH GOOD SENSE PROVED.

PRENCH GOOD SENSE PROVED. Pants, March 4.—Amid great excitement the chamber of deputies this afternoon re-jected a motion for the immediate expulsion of the French princes from France. The vote against the measure was 345 to 176 in favor. The motion had been favored by yote against the measure was 345 to 176 in favor. The motion had been favored by an almost unanimous vote at a conference of the party of the extreme left, was fostered by M. Clemenceau and by him advocated with great eloquence in the debate. M de Frayeinet, prime minister, led the opposition to the measure. His argument was a cogent statement of the reasons why such an extreme expedient was unnecessary at the present time. "The proposed expulsion," calmly declared M. Frayeinet "are needless after the recent electoral victories gained by the republic." France is in the midst of accommercial and industrial crisis. The depression in trade will not be remedied by the expulsion of the princes. Lot us grapple with more pressing questions. France requires a calm just now.

It was in vain that M. Clemenceau, after this, botty maintained that the princes were conspiring against the republic and that the republic should expel them as a logitimate means of defense. The house simply overwhelmed him with its adverse majority of 169.

The debate was then continued on the

The debate was then continued on the other motions before the chamber concerning the princes.

M. Rivet's proposal, made in the chamber of deputies, to leave to the government the initiative of the expulsion of the princes was rejected, by a vote of 333 to 188. An order of the day expressing confidence in the capacity of the government to deal with the question was adopted by a vote of 553 to 112.

Benris, March 4.—Prince Bismarck has questioned Tewfik Bey, the Turkish ambassador, regarding the reported cession of the island of Crete to England. The chancellor stated that the other powers would oppose such action on the part of Turkey. The ambassador denied that his government had ceded the islands to England. The government's spirit monopoly bill was introduced in the releastag to-day by Dr. Scholtz, minister of finance. In offer-

cial condition of the individual states of the empire generally justified the bill. The spirit duties imposed by France, England, Russia, and the United States, he said, yielded 2,000,000,000 marks yearly. The government was ready to consider any amoudments to the bill the members wished to offer. He de-clared that spirit monopoly would prove the least objectionable form of taxation, and appealed to the different rasties in the appealed to the different parties in the house to display mutual forbearance and to

house to display mutual forbearance and to harmoniously co-operate with the government in its effort to pass the bill.

Herr Huene, on behalf of the center party, opposed the spirit monopoly bill. He advised that the bill be referred to a committee. Herr Richter demanded the immediate rejection of the measure.

The house adjourned until to-morrow without taking action on the bill. The opposition to the bill is greatly strengthened by the fact that 1,050 petitions have been presented against the bill and only five in its favor. its favor.

SPANISH APPAIRS. MADRID APPAUS.

Madrid, March 4.—The cortes will be dissolved on Monday next.

The marriage of Princess Eulalia, sister of the late King Alfonso, to Prince Antoine, son of the Duke of Montpensier, will take place on Saturday. The prince has presented to his fluoree a wedding dress of white moire, covered with Brussels lace, which cost \$10,000. Queen Christina will give the trosseau.

give the troaseau.

VICTORIA TO EMERGE FROM HETIREMENT. VICTORIA TO EMERGE FROM RETRIBMENT.

LONDON, March 4.—The queen has been persuaded to modify her determination to remain in retirement. She has promised to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of a new College of Physicians; the driving of the first spile of the new tower bridge, and the opening of the Colonial Exhibition. Her majesty, however, decisively declined to hold court at Buckingham Palace, even for a short period in the spring.

The New Racing Confederacy. Jonstows, N. J., March 4.—There have been many visitors daily to the Rancocas stock farm stables of Pierre Lorillard to see the twentystables of Pierre Lorillard to see the twentyseven horses which were sold on-Saturday for
\$190,050. Unrest. Uyelons, Housatonic, Hercules, Shawnec, Pinzio, Hypssia, and Cataline,
the eight horses purchased by Cintries Reed, of
New York, for the new stables to be known as
the Fairfax stables, were taken to Sheepshead
lay to-day. The other five animals belonging
to the Fairfax string were purchased from
United States Senator Leland Stanford, the
owner of the Fair alto stock farm. They are
Gardez, Regalla, Orillaname, Shasta, and
Tlastress. This stable is regarded as a strong
one. It is claimed that Senator Stanford and
some wealthy friends are indeexted in it. A.
T. Walcott, of New York, is the superintendent
of the stable, with H. Il. Blagrave as manager.
The trainer is G. R. Buchatan, who at one time
owned Jim Renwick.

Market Price of a President's Letter. Buffalo, March 4.—The following latter was sectived from President Cleveland this morn-

To Ws. Thurston, Lieu, Shommany, &r.—
To Ws. Thurston, Lieu, Shommany, &r.—
Day Nor. I have received with much pleasured at your hands a notice of my election as an honorary member of the bushes Merchants Exchange. With many thanks for this pleasant remembrance, I. desire also to charge to the Exchange my sincere wish for its prosperity and usefulness. Yours, very truly,
The letter was warmly received, and, after some discussion, it was reat up at atterior. The bidding was spirited, and jumped from \$10 to \$50, which was the last bal resorded.

Hantronn, Coss., March 4.—The legisla-ture this morning passed a resolution of sym-

NO CHINESE ULTIMATUM.

Diplomatic but Decided Denial of Plausible Rumor. Rumors were current here yesterday to

the effect that the Chinese minister had re ceived instructions from his government to disavowal of the recent outrages against Chinese residents in the western states and territories; the condign punishment—capi-tal—if killing could be proven against in-dividuals, and a pecuniary indemnity to the sufferers for their losses; and that if the United States refused to comply with the demands, the President was to be informed

demands, the President was to be informed that the Chinese government would immediately proceed to collect the indemnity from American citizens in business in the imperial territory, and withdraw its protection from them.

In an interview last evening the Chinese minister said to a representative of the Associated Press that while he had information that China, and especially the province of Canton—the home of a large percentage of the Chinese of the Pacific slope—is greatly excited over these outrages, and that retailation has in some instances been threatened by the excited people, he has received no instructions to make any formal demands upon this government; neither demands upon this government; neither has he any information that such demands are contemplated.

The Border Republic Friendly to the

Columbus Celebration. Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican minister, has written to Alexander D. Anderson the following letter in reference to the Exposition in this city in celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America

"I have received your letter of the 33 tustant, wherewill you soud me copies of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, of this city, of the 20th ultimo, containing a statement of the plans and purposes of a proposed permanent three Americas Exposition, which is intended to be held in this capital in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

'You are pleased to invite me to express "You are pleased to invite me to express my opinion concerning this project, which, if it is to contribute, as you say, to the establishment of more intimate commercial and social relations between the United Statef of America and the Spanish-American republics, I have no doubt it will be of great importance both to this country and to the other sister republics of this continent.

to the other sister republics of this conti-ment.

"As you are probably aware, several per-sons of the City of Mexico have proposed to celebrate the same event by means of an international exposition, to be held at that city, and although I have not heard that the Mexican government has taken any steps in the matter I would be very glad, as steps in the matter I would be very glad, as you may naturally suppose, to hear that the said exposition is to be carried out if permitted by the financial circumstance of the country. Both projects might yet, perhaps, be reconciled if the Washington Exposition were to open on the 4th of March, 1889, in commemoration of the first centenary of the constitution of the United States, in conformity with the bill presented yesterday by Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, United States senator from the state of Maryland."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATION. The Employment of Convicts to Work

on Public Roads Legalized -- Putker-RICHMOND, VA., March 4,-Both houses

of the general assembly to-day worked on private bills, and passed many of them.

In the Senate, the bill to allow the counthe comploy convicts to work on public reads wes passed, and the bill now goes to the governor. In the Senate the House bill of Mr. Fulkerson to borrow money on state script at fifty cents on the dollar was de-

of Mr. Fulkerson to borrow money on state
script at fifty cents on the dollar was defeated.

The Senate killed the Figgett bill, which
proposed to furnish school books to the
free schools at cost.

The Senate passed by the House bill to
establish a special court of appeals, and
this kills the bill.

The assembly will probably be without a
opening to-morrow.

quorum to-morrow. The Base Ball Schedule.

New York, March 4.—The spring meeting of the National Base Ball League was concluded to day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The schedule of games was presented by the committee, Messrs. Schmeltz, Wright, and Marsh, and was adopted.

Rule 6 was also changed to allow the putch-res 7 by 4 feet instead of 6 by 4, and also that lattery errors go back the same as in 1861. A new clause to the constitution, was added in regard to a guarantee fund, making the as-sociation a theroughly business one, and hold-ing each club responsible for its actions. The schodule includes the following games to be played by the Washington Nationals:

AT HOME.

With Philadelphia—April 29, 30, May 1, July 6, 17, 19, Sept. 10, 11, 18, With Roston—May 3, 4, 5, July 9, 10, 12, Aug. 9, 10, 21, With Chicago—May 27, 28, 29, Aug. 4, 5, 6, ept. 20, Oct. 1, 2. Sept. 20, Oct. 1, 2.
With Kansas Gity—May 31, June 1, July 31,
Aug. 2, 3, Oct. 7, 3, 2.
With Detroit—June 2, 3, 4, July 28, 23, 33, With Detroit—June 2, 3, 4, July 28, 23, 33, Oct. 4, 5, 6, With St. Louis—June 5, 7, 8, Aug. 7, 9, 10, Sept. 25, 25, 23, With New York—July 13, 14, 15, 21, 26, 27, Aug. 16, 17, 18.

Aug. 16, 17, 18.

ABBOAD.

At New York—May 3, 7, 8, June 17, 18, 19, spl. 18, 16, 17,

At St Louis–May 11, 12, 13, July 1, 2, 3, Aug. Sept. 6, 7, 8, At Philadelphia—June 10, 11, 12, Aug. 12, 15,

At Philadelphia—state 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 5ept. 12, 25, 21.

At Boston—June 14, 15, 16, July 21, 22, 23, 5ept. 18, 39, 21.

Lines, Gilligan, Carroll, and Shaw have been assigned to the Washington Citab, and Indiord. Basselt, McQueery, and Lillie have signed with the Kanass City Club. The meeting them adjourned, the president shortly to principle of the beauty. plices of the league.
The National League Association deuted the application of Washington—that it might change 25 cents admission to League games.
St. Louis was granted the 25-cent rate.

McCormick's Ultimatum. CHICAGO, March 4 .- When Mr. C. H. McCor

CHICAGO, March 4.—When Mr. C. H. McCornick was asked the result of his conference with the committee who represent the locked out men, he said his position remained unchanged. He did not knew that he had any settlement to make with any body of men.

"If a man comes to the gate asking for work, and we have need of his askistance, we will put him to work, and if he is not skilled or we don't want him, we will discharge him. We propose, if we carry on our works at all, to do so embaness principles."

Fully 800 men are at work this morning. The strike is considered at an end. The uncappleyed workmen held a meeting this morning, at which they prepared an address to Mr. McCormick, in which they stated that if the five non-minds men mow working in the five non-minds men mow working in the five non-minds men had been department, where they will not deprive the old kands of mployment, a settlement is possible. The address save: "While we don't dispute the right of Mr. McCormick to bire and discharge whom he sees if, we hold that no man shall be discharge whom

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

-The evidence in the Holland trial at New ork closed yesterday evening, and the case iii be summed us to day. - Mr. Szekville-West, British minister, and Miss West arrived in Otlawa, Canada, yester-day, and are guests of the governor general at lideau Hall.

The fire lesses of February in the United States and Canada are estimated to have meanted to \$6.500.080. There were nine fires with closes of \$150,000 or more.

-The palliam was conferred upon Archibither Corrigin in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, yesterday and the most imposing cerefinnies. The investiting makes him the head of the great see of New York. —A dispatch from Richmond says that Miss Bertila Sumison, who with her mother was so fearfully burned to Mannhester by the collies of the former taking fire, died from her in-luries yesterday. The mother died the day before.

A WILD DAY IN NFW YORK.

A STREET CAR REQUIRES AN ESCORT OF TWELVE HUNDRED POLICEMEN.

The Strikers Erect Barricades and Obstructions of All Sorts - The Police Attacked With Rotten Eggs, Stones, and Other Missiles - The Brooklyn

NEW YORK, March 4.-The Cross-town Line made another attempt this afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p. m. the police reserves were called for, and shortly after these began filing from all directions into Grand atreet at the eastern terminus of the road. Supt. Murray and inspector Steers, of the police department, were present in full uniform, and made full preparations for the baitle with the Knights of Labor, which they seemed to expect. Fully 1,260 policemen were now assembled. They patrolled Grand street, from the Bowery to the East river, a distance of about a mile, driving before them and into the side streets masses of men who had gathered. Grand street presented a spectacle never before seen in New York. Standing in front of the Grand street forry house, as far as the eye could see west were overturned horse cars, carts, trucks, and wagons of all kinds. At 2:15 a car was started from the cyc could see west were overturned horse cars, carts, trucks, and wagons of all kinds. At 2:15 a car was started from the Corlear street stables, and proceeded under an 'escort of fifty polleemen to the starters' stand at East street. There the line of march was formed, headed by Supt. Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police, then followed the car, inclosed in a hollow square of police numbering 100. The rear was closed by six more platoons of police, The force started amid the hooting and yelling of the mob. No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There was a horse car on its side. It was lifted from the track by the policemen who formed the advance guard of the column, and cleared the way for the processional car. Its progress was slow, and frequent stops were made. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car. On the car were John Brodle, the trackmaster of the road, who was driving, and John Angus, the conductor; a gentleman wearing a slik hat, who gave his name as McLean and said he was a friend of President White, Psymaster Fosdick, and Sergt. McEvoy, of the thirty-second precinct. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with the wrecks of street cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through a car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed, and the car was thrown of This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the streets. Oaths, cat calls, screams, and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium. The car was lifted on the tracks and again went on its way. At Laddow street another window was smashed and rotten eggs were thrown against the car. At Allen street a blockade was met. Cars of the Second avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones flew again and another car window was broken. The obstruction was removed after great labor and dept to the folice. A gen hants, remembering recent London rlots, ook in their stock, closed their doors, and

They should vote only for those in this country that they know feel interested in Ireland's cause.

A speech by Hugh J. Mohan, of California, concluded the evening's exercises. He was received enthusiastically, and proceeded to explain that the absence of Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, who was expected to speak during the evening, was enused by sickness in his family. He paid a compliment to the press. Of all the Irish members of the British parliament, nine-tenths are men who make their own living outside of their parliamentary work, and it was to journalism that most of them looked to do this. He believed Robert Emmet's epitaph, which the patriot wished unwritten until Ireland should be free, would be written before the 109th anniversary of his birth. His speech called forth constant applause. The audience left the inil to the strains of "God Save Ireland."

Among those on the stage, besides those referred to, were ex-Representative H. G. Worthington, of Nevada; M. J. Redding, of Baltimore; I. F. Evans and W. F. Queen, of Salt Lake City; J. A. D. Murray, George Killian, John Connell, Andrew Glesson, T. F. McNalty, M. J. O'Brien, Robert Emmet, M. T. Burns, Capt. W. H. Murphy. chants, remembering recent London riots, took in their stock, closed their doors, and put up their iron shutters. The police were reformed and continued. At the Grand street station of the Third avenue elevated railroad (the Bowery) was an immense barricade of cars, wagons, and trucks. From the windows of the buildings on each side of the street and from the elevated railroad station thousands of spectators looked down upon the vast sea of peeple. For blocks in every direction were long lines of cars and trucks massed, as if by design, in a seemingly inextricable entanglement. All travel was suspended. It was 2:45 before the way was cleared of the many cars which had been thrown across the track. At Mulberry street a stone was thrown against the car. It struck Sergt, McRvoy. The police at once charged the mob furiously and clubbed right and left, driving before them the GATEMAN WHITE'S DEATH. cidental, but Recommend Preventive Action. Coroner Patterson last night held an in-

once charged the mobifuriously and clubbed right and left, driving before them the rioters, who sought safety in flight down the side streets. At Center street another great crowd had become massed, and from this point to Broadway the police had literated by the street of the safety and the street of the safety and the K streets southeast. George Lee, a grandson of the deceased, testified to the manner of Mr. White's death.
A. M. Sparner, the engineer: S. D. rally to club a way for themselves and their car. At Broadway not less than fifty car. At Broadway not less than fifty thousand people seemed to have been collected, but these were gathered more as sightseers, being attracted by the wild reports of riots that had preceded the police column. This point was passed amid hissing, hooting, and wild screams of every kind, but Mr. McLean concluded to abandon the car here. At Wooster street a pile of bicks was overturned as the car was passing and compelled a stop. This obstruction and compelled a stop. This obstructions are compelled as the car was passing and compelled a stop. This obstructions are compelled as the car was passing and compelled a stop. This obstructions are considered as the car was passing and compelled a stop. This obstructions are considered as the car was passing and compelled a stop. This obstructions are careful to the care was passing and the care was passing as a constant of the care was passing as a constant of the careful that the care was passing the careful that the ca Dehoff, conductor of the freight train, and James McKenna, the train flagman, testi-fied that they knew nothing of the men's death until informed by a brakeman employed in the freight yard.
Superintendent Sharpe was sworn to give
the statement of the fireman on the engine, who was absent on account of sickine, who was arsent on account of the series.

The jury returned a verdict "that the said Carey W. White came to his death about 9 o'clock a, m., at his residence, 916 Fourth street southeast, city of Washington, D. C., March 3, 1886, from fracture of the skull and other injuries received in being run over by an engine belonging to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, now Second and K streets southeast. ing and compelled a stop. This obstruc-tion removed, another start was made. A Hudson street another parirende had to b emoved, and it was done amid the howle

removed, and it was done amid the howls
of the strikers. As the car went toward
the North river the factorices on either
side were emptled of their employes, who
met the police with execration and reproaches. The employes of Rothschild
factory made themselves conspicuous by
hissing and derisive shouts as the car
passed. Near West street was the last
barriesde. It was formed of coal warons. the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Com-pany, near Second and K streets southeast. From the evidence the jury see no reason to blame the persons in charge of the eu-gine, but with a view to the public safety believe the company should place a flagman at K and Second streets southeast." barriede. It was formed of coal wayons, beer wagons, and logs gathered from round about. At Desbrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the track. When the end of the route was reached at When the end of the route was reached at 3:40 p. m. the police were allowed a rest—"to spit on their hands," one of the strikers said. After ten minutes the return march was begun over the same route and to the same stables. There was any quantity of hissing, hooting, and howling, but only two obstructions were met—a load of said on the track at Canal street and a well-wedged barricade at the Bowery. With

William Richardson, who controls the Cross-Town line, is also principal owner of the car lines stopped in Brooklyn because of the strike. These lines are the Atlantic Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, and the Booreum Street. These lines tap all the ferries to New York, and three of them—Fifth and Seventh Avenues and Booreum Street—connect with the bridge.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN. Two attempts were made to start the horse ears in Brooklyn this afternoon. The car on which were Mr. Richardson himself and a detachment of police, after many

Credits for Lost Money Order Funds. The Attorney General has furnished an opinon to the Postoffice Department of special inonly two obstructions were met—a load of sand on the track at Canal street and a well-wedged barricade at the Bowery. With these removed the police at a quick step marched to the stables, ran in the car, the strikers left for their homes, the police were marched to their precincts, and the danger of a general riot was dispelled. The many barricades compelled a stoppage of travel on the Fourth and Third Avenue lines, and this gave rise to the reports that the conductors and drivers had joined in the strike. Superintendent White, of the Cross-Town car line, said, after the return of the car: "When we start to do a thing we generally accomplish it."

Among those injured by the police were Michael Herman, no home: Bernard Maden, No. 42 Allen street; W. Hyman, 49 Union avenue, Brocklyn; all with scalp wounds. Bernard Garvey, an old man, was trampled on by the crowd. Mrs. James Maiden, of No. 204 Spencer street, Brocklyn, was taken home, suffering from shock caused by fear. Superintendent Marray says he will repeat to norrow the march of to-day if required to do it by the railroad officers. Until these troubles were over he has cordered all the police reserves to be held in constant readiness for call. He would not need the militia. The police were quite able to deal with any emergency that night arise. In fifteen minutes a big force of police could be concentrated at any given point. No police officer was highered by the stones thrown to-day. The police made very few arrests, and these were for the most part-discharged—explaining that they were caught in the crowds will eattending to their usual hudness, and only "got free when captured and clubbed by the police."

William Richardson, who controls the Cross-Town Hote, is also principal owner of the car lines stopped in Brooklyn because of the strike. These lines are the Atlantic of the car lines stopped in Brooklyn because of the strike. These lines are the Atlantic

over the killing of Carey W. White, the

gateman, on Tuesday last, at Second and

The Fostmuster General asked the Attorney The Fostmuster teneral asked the Attorney event for his opinion as to a particular case here he is satisfied from the evidence that Fostmuster General has in fact made the mittance, but failed to have witnesses to the ausaction, as the regulations require. The itiones General holds that when this regulation has been disregarded the Pottmuste eneral has no authority under the law to flow credits for money so lost.

District Affairs in Congress he pitroline of the Capran conection in appliese works of air, how on temporary de-soit at the National Museum.
Commissioners Webb and falmonds were at he capitol yesterday attending to District af-airs, and they expect to appear to-lay before to Serate committee to confer in regard to the cheol hit.
Representative Ford reported favorably the tenate bill to promote ariatomical settings and

citate bill to promote strutomical selected and o prevent the description of graves in this birrie.

The bill to incorporate a mational, institution or the billing, to be established at Washington. for the blind, to be established at Washington, was reported adversely. Persons interested in the amendment of the viciliaries interested in the amendment of the viciliaries literature will be heard by the House committee next Thursday norming. Senator legals introduced a petition from incidents in this city in layor of the Vanca-Harris bill for the regulation of the routes of seem rationals in this city.

A bill was rejected favorably to the senator already to pay John France, the well-known architect of this city, \$742.35 for services as expervising architect of the treasury at the time of Architect Hill's suspension.

CHICAGO, March 4.-A special call to the 10,000 local suxiliaries of the National Wa-

A FÆLD DAY IN THE HOUSE,

mishaps and considerable clutching, made its way from the lifth avenue stables to the ferry. The job with the other cars was abandoned before it had been run twenty feet from the Serenth avenue depot. A mass of railroad from effectually blacked its AMESEMENT-ANGER-PERSONALITIES-

> Lively Scenes. Mr. Reed Denneuces a Visitation of Decemp-Pension Appropristics Bill Passed-Further Debate Upon the Education Bill.

The details in the floure yesterlay was more than usually interesting, and the sector open the floor were generally antfrequent recurrences of sharp sparring, and the members and everybody in the galleries enjoyed the entertainment afforded. Light venor and Warner, of Ohio, while those gentlemen were wrought up to fererish axefficient, but at the end of the day, after both had couled off, Mr. Greavener asked to have emitted from the Bernel the isn-guege which in the best of debate he had used toward his colleague, and Mr. Warner also withdrew any objectionable language.

hilarious amusement afforded by Mesars, Warner and Butterworth, Mr. Warner's incisive thrusts at Mr. Butterworth, and the latter's repartee, were of the keenest members were on their feet, crowded from crowds in the galleries gave vent to unrestrained demonstrations of appliause, long-continued clapping of hands, stamping of feet, pounding of dosks, &c., generally as companied by shouts of laughter.

was Mr. Reed's severe criticism of the action of Mr. Townshend in springing upon the giances of triumph at downcast England.

It was 11 o'clock when the chairman introduced Dr. W. H. Cole, of Baltimore, the first of the speakers of the evening. Dr. Cole briefly reviewed the career of Emmet and believed that never before now was there more hope that Ireland will soon take her place among the nations of the earth.

Senator Riddleberger was received with tremendous applause. He believed it to be the duty of American citizens, not Irish-Americans alone, to help Ireland to work out the problem of Irish nationalism; not home rule alone, but self government. He would say to Irish-Americans that they should not identify themselves with any political party here. Do as Parnell does in England. Do all that will best promote the independence of Ireland. "Recognize no free trade dectrines." said he, "that would make America the slave of England." They should vote only for those in this country that they know feel interested in Ireland's cause.

A speech by Hugh J. Mohan, of Call-House, at a time when it was too late for House, at a time when it was too late for anybody to reply, certain affidavits and let-ters obtained from the files of the pension fureau, "to blacken the character of men who never had an opportunity to defond themselves."

Mr. Groavenor defended ex-Commissioner Dudley spaints what he regarded as the unwarranted, unjust, and uncalled-for attacks made upon him. He dealed that Dudley had had anything to do with the congressional election in the district of the

congressional election in the district of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Warner), and he also denied the assertion of that gentleman that \$25,000 had been expended by the Republican committee of Ohio to compass his defeat. Did the gentleman suppose that the Republican committee had been so anxious to keep out of Congress a man who had been so long and so offensive a Republican, a man who had supported all the reconstruction policy of the Republican party: a man who had drawn from his pockets the captured pistols that he had taken away from Democratic Indiana, and held them up to the terror of women and children as the Democratic Ribles, which he had captured—did he suppose that the the send of the suppose this Republican committee desired to spend one half of all its campaign fund to keep him out of Congress? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Messrs. Reagan, Rogers, Cabell, Springer, Eyan, Burrows, Hammoud, and Hendorson participated in the debate which ensued, all devoting their attention more to political matters than to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Headerson said that it seemed that in

tion.

Mr. Headerson said that it semed that in his speech the other day he had hit somewhere prelig hard, for he had been treated to a constant fusiliade of abuse since the delate had begun. He did not regret that he had done what he had, since he had invoked those attacks by quoting from the official records of the House the solid vote of the numbers, states are the solid vote of the records of the House the solid vote of the southern states against the widows' pension bill. He was told that he had brought on a political debate on the pension appropriation bill. He denied it. He thought he had made it apparent in his opening remarks that the whole management of this appropriation till had opened up politics on a scale gigantic and effective to reach political ends according to the views of the Democrats. Did gentlemen expect that, with a report from Commissioner Black, which had been conceived and published with no other motive than to make it a Democratic camtive than to make it a Democratic cam-paigu decument, a man of honcesty, with a spirit of courage, would allow it to pass unnoted on this floor? For one, he had no apology to make. Why not discuss poli-tics on this bill? Its delay worked no hardship to the soldier. With all the giant nonds of the Democratic party exercising every skill and power to buck and gag the committee on invalid pensions, and with a report from the commissioner of neustons. report from the commissioner of pensions, involving polities more trackling and dirty involving polities more truckling and dirty than had ever been sent out by a political campaign committee, he for one would not remain silent. What points that he had laid down had been disproved? Not one. The House had been treated to many elegant speeches. The buffoon had taken the stand of the statesman, and he (Mr. Henderson) had been ridiculed before the country by the wit and genius of southern chivalry. He could stand it. It had been thrown in his teeth that he first drew breath within sight of Ben Lomond. Tust was true, but while it was true that he represented in his birth the land of the thistle, he wanted to tell the gentleman (Mr. Nor-

sented in his birth the land of the thistle, he wanted to tell the gentleman (Mr. Norwood) that from the lowlands to the highlands treason had never found breath in a Scottish heart. True it was that he had been born in Scotland. Did it remain for a simple Scotlah boy, not bern under the beautiful flag of America, to teach patriotism to a gentleman who was born on American to the semination of the seminat sm to a gentleman who was born on Amer-

Ism to a gentleman who was born on American soft?

Mr. Henderson then proceeded to make reply to each of the gentlemen (Messrs. Hammond, Cabell, and others) who in the course of debate had assailed him, and he concluded his speech with the remark that, coming here to this, his adopted land, he felt that he should raise his voice without cowardies or cringing, or without unmanly abuse, contending for what he had been taught to respect—the rights of every citizen before the law, and the honor of his country; the United States of America.

In the course of his speech Mr. Henderson was frequently interrupted with the applause of his party colleagues.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, replied to the attack made upon him by his colleague (Grsovener,) had declared that that gentleman's reputation as a soldier had been goined by

down there which he (Warner) would not allude to.

As he went to deny the statements made by his collegare in regard to Commissioner Publicy's connection with the Ohlo campaign, he was frequently interrupted by that gentleman, who became very indigmant and declared aimld a great deal of noise and confusion, which prevented Mr. Warner from hearing the remarks, that one of those statements was an absolute outrage, and untrue.

Mr. Warner went on to cite from lettern and testimony to substantiate the truth of

Mr. Warner went on to elte from letters and testimony to substantiate the truth of all the charges which had been made against Commissioner Dudley's interference in the Chio campign; and then turned his attention to Mr. Butterworth's speech, and commended on the fast that, while that gentleman declared that Cincinnati was the most corrupt city on the continent, he had been selected to represent it.

He then went on to quote from the testimony taken by the Carlisle committee of investigation some years ago to show that

investigation some years ago to show that from Mr. Butterworth's own testimony he from Mr. Butterworth's own testimony he ched been guilty of attempting to correct the election in Cincinnata, and his aptranning comments and Mr. Butterworth's equally aptreparters on this and other portions of the testimony kept the House in a rear of laughter and a storm of applianse for full half an hour.

After further debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the Homee.

Mr. Townshend, of Hilnots, who had charge of the bill, insisted that the year and hays must be taken on the bill. The rollings must be taken on the bill. The rolling

uses must be taken on the bill. The roll

call, he said, would demonstrate that the call, he said, would demonstrate that the inflammatory and unjust speeches made on the other side were uncalled for and a waste of valuable time. He then went into an argument to show that the charge that Commissioner Budley had turned the penders a partisan machine was

argument to show that the charge that Commissioner Budley had turned the pension bureau into a partisan machine was true, and read from affidavits and letters on file in the pension bureau.

He then read several affidavits relating to the Cherimat electron of 1884, to show that soldiers had been promised pensions and pensions by officials of the pension office if they would vote the Republican ticket. He effectively particularly to Mr. Stevenson, and that reference brought Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to his feet with the remark that the graderned particularly to Mr. Revenson, and that reference brought Mr. Cannon, of Illinois was as fair as smow—that he was the peer of any man on the 200r.

Mr. Townshend was proceeding to read forther when he was interrupted by a chorus of inquiries from the Republican side as to the character of the men who made the affidavits. He replied that he knew some of the men. The affidavits were but atoms a compared with the rords of evidence he accurate of the during the latest of the character of the men who made the affidavits.

ild produce.

If lived inquired where he had gotten
affidavits, to which Mr. Springer rened that they came from the pension

I know that this evidence hurts you, but propose to state it, said Mr. Townshoul, is he resumed his reading. Gen. Black had seen as afted here, he said, and It was his Mr. Townshoul's duty to defend him, he cruckes instrument ever devised for he purpose of corrupting the ballot how me that set up by the Republican party is steal the vote of the Democratic odders, to drive them lato the Resulting party by threatening to epirice them of the means of support. Gen. back told him. (Mr. Townsend) that he reserved that he had not been able to resove at least one-half of the Republicans a the pension office in order that both serties might be represented there and the emocratic solders have an opportunity to of favorable consideration of their cases. Applause on the Democratic side, I Republicans in the pension office. I know that this evidence burts you, but

with he had as many Democrata as Repulseans in the penalon office.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, hoped that the prelong question would not be moved until
n opportunity had been afforded to reply
to the onshaught just made. No one had
ared to make it while there was a legitinete oppositualty for reply.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, however,
soved the previous question, which was
ordered.

The ayes and noes were then taken and

e hill passed—ayes 241, nocs 1. Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, cast the Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, east the only dissenting vote.

Mr. Randali moved to reconsider the rote and to table that motion, but Mr. Reed interposed with an amendment to strike out the last three words of the title. He said that this was a most extraordinary speciable preceding the vote on the bill. This declate, so far as it had been legitimate, had been on the cultifulton of partianship by a public officer. There had seen language of reprobation used by the centileman on the other side upon that subject, and yet during the last two days the cumulsationer of pensions, in violation of ject, and yet during the last two days the commissioner of pensions, in violation of the rules of the House, had been upon the floor of the House. To that nobody had made objection; but to-day the purpose of his presence here had been revealed. It was to furnish to gentlemen on the other side, not in an official capacity, not to the House, but to individuals, the records of the pension office for the purpose of enabling them to make partisan tirades. The flees of the pension office seemed to have been plundered—to have been brought here and left in inefficient hands by the commissioner, to be used not by the whole House, but by individual members for partinan purposes. In addition to that, a thing was reserved for the last bour when it was thought that no

ply could be made—the production fidavite to blacken the characters. o defend themselves. If there was any casis of truth it was the right of cross-expanination and the right to face one's accusers. And set the commissioner of pensions had furnished members of the House, a person, here with the files of his bureau, which were one-sided affidavits. Was that he example of reform? (Several members. "That is what we get.") A party that had coully claimed its determination to divorce this office from partisan purposes and this office from partism purposes and action had had its commissioner of pensions on the foor to leave in non-official hands the records of his office. Worse than that, a deliberate plan was made ly the members on the other side to have ex parte affidavits at a time when they sup-posed there would be no opportunity for an answer, and when he appealed to the iremogratic party not to allow a perform-sive like that to take place without a reply, he bad been met by the gentle laughter of these gentle, high minded, and patriotic reformers. He knew the gentlemes on the other side sympathized with what he

said. He know they felt that they had been discredited, as eltizens of the republic, by such an exhibition as that. He congratulated the Democratic party that only one speaker made use of ex parte affidavits here to blacken men who could not be beard. It would be impossible to add anything to the plain facts of this case.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, joined with Mr. Reed in saying that he was glad to see that only one Democrat had used evidence of only one Democrat had used evidence of this character.

Mr. Townshead stated that Messrs, Mat-Mr. Townshead stated that Mosers, Mat-son, Wilson, and others had read affidavits. Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that these records had been withheld from the Republican side and had been presented by the Democrats.

Mr. Townshead declared that they were not not of the official alles but only dem-

not part of the official files, but only docu-ments sent to the pension office from all parts of the country.

parts of the country.
Several Republicans. You said so.
Mr. Cannon had understood the gentlement to say that these affidavits were from the pension office—part of the files.
Mr. Townshend said that he had been mistaken in that.
Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, criticised Mr. Townshend for altacking the ex-commissioner in what, he declared, was a cowardly way.

"cowardly" in a personal way, I want to know it.

Mr. Repourn withdrew the expression. He had not supposed it would need an explanation at his hands to the gentleman from Hilhods. He then referred to one of the letters read by Mr. Townshend, called attention to the fact that it was marked "personal," and bore the date of Jan. 29, ISSE, and inquired whether the statements therein made had not been furnished at the instigation of two members of the pension examinates board, appointers of Commissioner Black, and if he (Black) was not using them for political purposes, to leaster up and sustain his assimil upon his predecessor.

Mr. Read remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Townshend) who had perpetrated this

Mr. Read remarked that the gentleman Mr. Tewnshould who had perpetrated this thing had himself expressed his doubtful-ces as to the transaction. When the pro-fessions of civil service reform were com-parted with the action of the commissioner of pensions in these cases, it could be seen not only what the debate meant, but also what certain high public transactions else-where had amounted to

what certain high public transactions elsewhere had amounted to.

Mr. Helman, of Indiana, said that the gentionan assumed that these affiliavits were public records.

Mr. Reed denied that be had assumed soything. It had been so stated by the gentionan from Illinois on his responsibility as a member of the Huttse.

Mr. Townshead remarked that he had stated that if he had said they were part of the record he might have been mistaken.

Mr. Reed. If the gentionan regrets it, it is very well.

table prevailed without further objection. The House then at 7:45 o'clock adjourned.

THE SENATE. THE SENATE.

The Senate devoted yesterday to the further discussion of the educational bill.

Mr. Dolph proposed an amendment providing that Alaska be included in the bill.

Messrs. Harrison, Teller, and Dawes, while sympathixing with Mr. Dolph's object, thought this would be incongruous; that the appropriation bill would make provision for schools in Alaska. The subject of Indian education was not within the purview of the bill.

Mr. Dolph said there were white children.

of Indian education was not within the purview of the bill.

Mr. Dolph said there were white children in Alaska.

Mr. Conger denied that the Alaskans were Indians. They were a civilized people, always living a "home" life, and understanding and appreciating the benefits of education. If there was one dark stain with which our enlightened republic could be charged, it was that we had taken those people from what we are sometimes prone to term a half-barbaric despotism (Russia), and yet we had never done a thing to elevate or educate them. Mr. Conger severely criticised the course of the United States government officials in Alaska. They had joined with the worst elements there, he said, and encouraged the worst vices of the worst classes in Alaska. He gave all praise to the President for removing the officials who had dishonored our good name in that far-off-country. The conduct of those officials would, by comparison, make the vices, buttalities, and informanities of Kaffres pulc into Insignificance. No more kind, gentle, potient, hospitable people existed than the Alents.

Mr. Dolph could see no reason why it should not be included. The money of the bill would be a great aid to the Alaskans, lie denied that the mony appropriated for education in Alaska has not produced good

should not be included. The money of
the bill would be a great aid to the Alaskans.
He deried that the mony appropriated for
education in Alaska had not produced good
results, or that it had been misappropriated.
It had produced the very best results. The
natives of Alaska were self-supporting.
He thought the Aleuis already entitled to
citizenship under the treaty with Russia.
The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Gilson, in supporting the bill, remarked that "the south of to-day is not in
sil respects the south as she stood before
the world twenty-five years ago. Never
was disconsiture and ruin of country more
complete. The exhaustion of Prussia under
Frederick or of France under Napoleou was
not more thorough. Succeeding her miltary overthrow she witnessed all her local
institutions—industrial, financial, educational, and religious—all the organized
forces of her society shattered and priverized, their very foundations form up and
destroyed—a complete bouleversement—
and her political rehabilitation committed
chicily to her former negro slaves, elevated
not only to be free men, but enfranchised
and intrusted with political control."

The conditions referred to, Mr. Gibson
mentioned, warranted the legislation of this
bill, as a temperary expedient to meet a
great public exigency. The aid offered
should not be regarded as daily bread,
but as meedicine for a grave national disorder.

Mr. Logan moved his amendment already

rder.
Mr. Legan moved his amendment already

Mr. Logan moved his amendment already suggested, increasing the appropriation to a total/amount of \$130,000,000 in ten years—giving, the first year, \$15,000,000; the second, \$17,500,000; the third, \$20,000,000; the second, \$17,500,000; the fifth, \$16,000,000; the sixth, \$14,000,000; the seventh, \$12,000,000; the sixth, \$14,000,000; the minth, \$12,000,000; the cighth, 10,000,000; the ninth, \$8,000,000.

Ar. Logan spoke in support of his amendment. If we are going to do anything for education, he said, we should have the nerve to do enough to do some good. He fore we get through with the educational subject we will find that we shall have expended \$250,000,000, and he would not be surprised if it be proved to be double that

pended \$250,006,000, and he would not be surprised if it be proved to be double that sum. What then, he asked, was the use of appropriating \$7,000,000 for one year: That would accomplish nothing.

Mr. Blair repeated his former statements as to the undoubted insufficiency of \$77,000,000, but said if had been thought best by the friends of the bill not to make too large an appropriation at first. He had no doubt the experience under the bill would be stich as to encourage the making of further appropriations when the \$77,000,000 was exhausted.

Mr. Logan's amendment was rejected—

cas 19, navs 30. Mr. Logan, then, "to see," he said, whether our educational friends mean

whether our educational friends mean what they say," moved another amendment, already suggested by him, appropriating \$2.000,000 to aid in building school houses in communities of sparse population—among people who would find it comparatively difficult to erect school houses.

Detaile was continued by Messrs. Blair, Logan, and Van Wyck, in the course of which Mr. Van Wyck remarked that gentlemen thought this bill was to be the "open sessme" to universal suffrage. Why was it that universal suffrage was not secured already in the Union. The source for it that universal suffrage was not seeured already in the Union? The senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had often said on the floor of the Senate that universal suffrage was denied in several of the states. Why was that? The voting of the colored man of the south was nanseating to the white people. Would those white people be any better satisfied with the negroes voting when they would become educated; the appealed to the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hampton) for information.

Mr. Hampton said he personally, was not obnoxious to the criticism made by Mr.

Carolina (Mr. Hampton for information.

Mr. Hampton said be, personally, was not obnoxious to the criticism made by Mr. Van Wyck, for he (Mr. Hampton) could claim that he was the first man in the south after the war, and be believed the first man in America, that proposed to give the negre the right to vote, and did that immediately after the war.

Mr. Van Wyck was proud to hear that, but asked "Did the white men of South Carolina follow your example in that direction?" "Did the people of Mississippi follow your example?" There was the misfortine. There had been a leader with the right impulse, but the followers were rehallous, as of old. [Laughter.]

Mr. Yourhees said the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hampton) was too modest to say what he (Mr. Yourhees) would say, that the people of South Carolina had so far followed that distinguished senator as to make him governor of that state in a way that "stuck," and the negroes had made him such governor.

Mr. You Wyck was glad of that too—and glad to know that Mr. Hampton was bold chough and brave enough to stand up in advance and advocate the principle that had become so important a feature of the constitution. Mr. Yan Wyck disclaimed

the record he might have been ruistaken.

Mr. Reed. If the gentleman regula it. it is very well.

Mr. Holman said that those affidavits were the personal property of the bead of the pension bureau.

Mr. Beed suggested that the letter-books from which the gentleman from Illinois had read were part of the record.

Mr. Holman thought they were the private letter-books of the commissioner.

Mr. Reed remarked that if the reading was not a wholston of public decency, it are a widethon of private decency.

Mr. Reed them withdrew his amendament, and a motion to reconsider and lay on the

A NEW RECORDER OF DEEDS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S SUCCESSOR A COLORED NEW YORK LAWYER.

ames C. Matthews Breaks the President's Becord for Home Rule Appointments-What is Said of the Nomince and the Nomination.

Considerable surprised was caused among heal Democratic politicians yesterday after-noon by the announcement that the President had appointed as the successor to Recorder of Deeds Frederick Douglass a colored lawyer of New York. The name of the new recorder is James C. Matthews, of Albany.

the President is said to have declared to a number of citizens that he would appoint number of citizens that he would appoint
only Districtmen to the local offices. The appointment of Mr. Matthews, for this reason,
is a disappointment to District Democrats.
At the convention which nominated Mr.
Cleveland in Chicago, William Dickson, of
this city, introduced a resolution condemning the practice of the Republicans in
appointing to positions in the territories
and the District of Columbia others than
residents. This resolution was embodied
in the platform of the convention, with a
clause providing that it was consistent with in the platform of the convention, with a clause providing that it was consistent with Democratic bleas that home rule should be extended to the offices of all territories. The first few appointments made by the President for the territories were residents of such places, but since then quite a num-ber of outsiders have been appointed to positions.

The President kept faith with the residents The President kept faith with the residents of Washington, however. Commissioner Webb's appointment gave perfect satisfaction, as did that of Marshal Wilson. The last appointment has aroused not only discontent, but a feeling that the other local offices are to be filled in the same way. While the objection to the new appointee is very decided, and everybedy expresses dissatisfaction, the Democrats who were approached by a reporter yeaterday afternoon did not care to be quoted, but this is one of the pecularities of Washington Democrats.

Col. Lamont was seen by a REPUBLICAN Col. Lamont was seen by a REPUDLIDAN reporter last night, and was asked how the appointment came to be made. He said that the President had decided to appoint a colored man to success! Mr. Douglass, and had picked out Mr. Matthews as being a representative man of the country and one who was known extensively. When asked if the President could not have found suitable persons in the city, Col. Lamont said be guessed not. The President had selected Mr. Matthews," said Col. Lamont, "is a very methodical man, and will be a good official."

Cial."

When asked when the successor to Com-

when asked when the successor to Commissioner Edmonds would be appointed, Col. Lamont said that it would be made within a week or two, "and," he added, "he will be a District man."

Mr. Matthews is very well known in New York, and has done soveral things which have distinguished him. He is a light-complexioned colored man, about 19 years of age, is of medium height, rather stout, and has a frank open face. He is a familiar figure in political circles of New York, and has a practice of \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year to Albany, meetly among his own race. He has always been a Democrat, and has taken the stump for all the Democratic candidates for the presidency for the last twenty years. During the last campaign he became prominent as the author of an address to the colored people of the country, advising them to vote as their consciences dictated and not to be led by party. He was a most ardent supporter of President Cleveland, and enjoys quite friendly relations with him. Mr. Matthews is, however, still better acquainted with Secretary Manning, and his appointment is said to be directly the result of the latter's Indorsement. Mr. Matthews owns a large amount of property in Albany, and has many friends in this city, where it is said that two of his sisters are teachers in the public schools. two of his sisters are teachers in the publi schools.

The following sketch was procured at

the white house;

"James C, Matthews is a colored man,
45 years of age. He was born is New
Haven, Conn., but his parents soon afterward settled in Albany, N. Y., and there
he has since resided. In 1804 he graduated
from the Boys Academy in that city rafe.

\$4.500 per year."

The colored people are very much pleased with the appointment, the only dissatisfaction experienced being at Mr. Maithews' non-residence. One of the colored residents said that as the office is maintained by fees contributed by the citizens, the office is purely a local one, and she will have been given to a local man.

The administration of Mr. Douglass has given usefeet satisfaction, and his friend.

The administration of Mr. Douglass has given perfect satisfaction, and his friends had hoped that he would be continued in the office. Mr. Douglass is probably the best known colored man in the country, and his efforts in behalf of his rane have made him a most popular oue. He tendered his resignation about two months ago to take effect March I, as stated in The National Registrates. PIONAL REPUBLICAN.
The following is the letter:

ms. Other week was giad of that too—and glad to know that Mr. Hampton was bold enough and brave enough to stand up in advance and advocate the principle that had become so important a feature of the constitution. Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed any makindaness by his remarks.

Mr. Logan's amendment was adapted. It provides for \$2,000,000 to aid in the infliting of school bounes in localities where hullding of school bounes in localities where population is sparse—tot more than one-half the expense of hubbing to come from the fund, and not more than \$150 in any toyrid.

The defiate for the day their closed.

Mr. Plat said that, owing to the dissire of many semiders to express their sympathy with the expense of the dissire of many semiders to express their sympathy.

The defiate for the day their closed.

Mr. Plat said that, owing to the dissire of many semiders to express their sympathy.

The defiate for the day their closed.

Mr. Plat said that, owing to the dissire of many semiders to express their sympathy.

The defiate for the lefter:

Outcle or rise factories, D. C. Jan. 5, 1800 or rise of the closed state of the United States. States S

The delasts for the day then closed.

Mr. Plati said that, owing to the desire of many senators to express their sympathy with his colleague (Mr. Hawley) in his said attliction, the death of Mrs. Hawley, he would now, at 640 h. ta., more an adjointment of the Senate. This, he said, would give senators an opportunity of attending the flueral service.

The Senate then adjointment fill to-day.

JOTTINUS UNIOU THE BOME.

The belt is primally agreed the feedback of the comparer, had me senger. All of the collections are reported as the flueral service are reported as the flueral service.

The belt is primally agreed to find an extent that the force now requisite to carry on the work of the office is greater than extent that the force now requisite to carry on the work of the office is greater than extent that the force now requisite to carry on the work of the office is greater than extent that the force now requisite to carry on the work of the office is greater than extent that the force now requisite to extent that the force now requisite the carry on the work of the office is greater than extent that the force now requisite to extent that the force now requisite the extent that the force now requisite to extent than extent that the force now requisite to extent that the force now requisite to extent than extent that the force now requisite to extent than extent

For Washington and vicinity-Fair, slightly

Thermometric readings-3 a. m., 25,25; 7 a. m. 27.10; 11 a. m., 25.87; 3 p. m., 43.97; 7 p. m., 56.37; 11 p. m., 32.67; mean tempera-ture, 55.57; maximum, 42.17; minimum, 25.17; mean relative humidity, G.P.; total precip